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SIEVERMAN CORNERED

S. L. P. MEN BEAT HIM IN DEBATE ON LYNN STRIKE.

His Organization Shown to be a Capitalist Concern—Answers Indisputable Proof with Vituperation—Why Don't He Sue for Libel?

Special to The Daily People:
Rochester, N. Y., March 4.—Frank A. Sieverman Spoke before the Labor Lyceum on "Labor Problems" February 22. The address was abstract. He did not dare to speak on a concrete basis, but simply to theorize and vaporize on the degradation of the working class.

After Slaverman was through with his address, Comrade Murphy arose and used the privilege of taking up Sieverman's actions in the Lynn strike.

The previous Sunday, when Comrade Murphy spoke to the "Kang" about Sieverman's actions some of them told him that not an S. L. P. man would come within a mile of the Labor Lyceum when Sieverman was to speak. We were there and this is the result: A motion was carried that Comrade Murphy be given 15 minutes in which to produce his evidence.

Several of the "Kangs" had boasted that they would give him a week if necessary. But Comrade Murphy replied that half an hour was sufficient. He received a promise from one of them to move that he be given half an hour to show Sieverman up. Compare their boasts with their acts; they promise half an hour, and yield a quarter of an hour, and consume the greater part of that time by raising points of order (read disorder) and hurling such epithets as: "You are a bundle of ignorance!" "Throw them out!" "Eject 'em" etcetera. Comrade Murphy's sole reply to these interruptions was: "You can't save Sieverman!"

The comrade quoted the agreement between the Knights of Labor and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in Lynn, Mass., also the constitution of the B. & S. W. Union and the sensible arbitration contract, proving that Sieverman and the rest of the "scabby gang" along with their union, were capitalist barnacles and milstones on the labor movement.

The newspapers from which Comrade Murphy quoted were the "Haverhill Living Gazette" and "Lynn Daily Item." Capitalist papers? Yes; but Sieverman and the rest of the "scabby gang," Marindale and Scates and the rest of the clique never published any denial in either the "Shoe Workers' Journal" or their "Socialist" paper, "The Worker." Such being the case they are true. Besides these capitalist papers are the official organs of Tobin and the manufacturers.

Some of the gentlemanly reproofs levelled at us by the "kangaroos" was simply despicable. "That gang's not dry behind the ears," so said Kangaroo Tappet. Kangaroo Van Aken, a disgruntled office-seeker, who has aspirations to tried the boards as a sensational actor, he's a specimen of which Barnum would have boasted of as being a whole side show himself endeavored to show his versatile character when the writer took the floor during the heat of the debate by yelling at the top of his voice: "Shut your face!" and he would have made a dash at the writer were it not for his wife pulling him into a seat.

Comrade Murphy had shown how Sieverman had bought theater tickets for two Livingston girls, some of his proteges, whom he was escorting to Lynn to take strikers' places. They are two Rochester girls. Sieverman at first said it was "all news to him" and later in the excitement admitted having met the two girls.

Sieverman realized that he was up against hard facts and veritable evidence and when he took the floor to answer our charges against him he was in a humorous frame of mind. No, indeed!

He said: "I don't think you would dignify the charges of the gentleman by asking me to reply to them."

He then said that the S. L. P. was a gang of "professional destroyers" and that was our slogan, if not by fair means then by foul." He said: "If they can't beat you openly they will sneak up behind you and stick you in the back with a d—k."

Sieverman then gave us a lot of lies relative to the Lynn strike, saying it wasn't a fight 'gainst the bosses, but a peculiar strike between two organizations for supremacy and that they would defeat the K. of L.

He said that we wanted to smash the union because it enabled the workers to live, and therefore we couldn't make a Socialist out of him. So much for boring him from within.

As you can see, he opened his reply and concluded over half of his time calling us a lot of "drunken bums," "rowdys" and "stupid ignoramuses" and

"naughty boys." He then tried to unload some sins and declarations upon the audience as ours. There we objected. He did not dare to deny that he was a liar, as he knew we had too many witnesses in the hall. He told the members of the Labor (?) Lyceum: "You will have to watch those fellows close or else they will burst your organization or run away with it. You had better close the door on them."

Philip Jackson compared us to a frog croaking in the night for a glass of beer. We thought frogs belonged to the "Temperance Brigade."

One stranger said: "Let Sieverman sue those papers for libel if what they say is not true."

It's your move Mr. (?) Sieverman. It's up to you to show your innocence of the charges.

MORE "CUCUMBERS."

Responsible for Another Debasement Letter to the Capitalists.

The "Socialist" habit of writing letters to leading capitalists did not end when Eugene V. Debs wrote to Rockefeller requesting his aid to establish a "co-operative commonwealth," and in return received nothing but laughter for his pains. It has taken another equally ridiculous form in that a leading capitalist, instead of being begged to render aid, is being praised for aid alleged to have been rendered.

The author of this latest letter, like Debs, is addicted to the eating of "cucumbers," and derives his fertile ideas from the same "spiritual" sources. Morgan ought not to treat him as Rockefeller did Debs, however, by ignoring him. He should send him, in return, a letter returning the compliment and praising "Mr." Long and his "party" for what they have done to further the cause of capitalism by supporting Gompers and Mitchell in hoodwinking the working class, by fusing with the capitalist political parties and by building armories for the protection of the life and health of the capitalist militia. One good turn deserves another. A "bum" letter of praise deserves a better one in answer.

The letter, as given in the capitalist press, head line and all, is as follows:

"SOCIALISTS TO J. P. MORGAN. The Financier Praised in a Letter, Saying That He Is Furthering Their Cause.

"It was learned in this city last evening that by direction of the State Committee of the Socialist party of Pennsylvania, Fred Long, secretary of the committee, has sent a letter to J. Pierpont Morgan thanking him for, according to the views of the writer, aiding to push along the cause of Socialism. The Social Democratic party was the old name of this brand of Socialists, and was founded by Eugene V. Debs. Now the party is known as the Socialist party. The letter goes at great length into the history of Socialism.

The writer holds that the trusts are really furthering the cause of Socialism, and says that Mr. Morgan, as the leader of the modern trust movement, is doing more to bring about Socialism than the workingmen. The letter says in part:

"We know, or at least have good grounds for supposing, that you honestly dislike Socialists without exactly knowing why. We cannot blame you for this, because you unwittingly manifest the feeling of your class. As your friend, Emperor William, frankly said, you know nothing about Socialism—the great question of the day—but then a man in your position does not in the nature of things, have time to study socialism.

Mr. Kulp explained, furthermore, that with three members in favor of placing a ticket in nomination, out of a total membership of seven, they had polled 530 "Socialist" votes in Battle Creek two years ago, and next year they expected to elect the first "Socialist mayor in Michigan."

Another speaker was A. M. Dewey, cousin of Admiral Dewey. He is a government job holder, and a "Socialist, too."

And to think of Lucien Sanial joining such a party. Well, birds of a feather will flock together. But there is one thing the writer of this letter is ashamed of, and that is, he was once member of this Socialist Party. Yes, two years of my life was wasted in the Socialist Party, till their crooked work, right in the State of Michigan, forced me to leave them and join the only real Socialist Party, the S. L. P. "Down with kangs and kanglets, and up with the arm and hammer!" P. E.

CAREY EQUALLED

Associate of Armory Builder Proposes Stone Pile for Workers.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 28.—What would a class-conscious Socialist think of a "Socialist alderman" who would vote in favor of vagrancy laws?

Francis A. Kulp, Socialist Party alderman, of Battle Creek, Mich., in a speech delivered by him at Tinette's Hall, this city, on the night of February 13, 1903, said that he, Kulp, was in favor of the vagrancy laws of Battle Creek, and that he would never vote to repeal them, because he wanted workingmen to have a place to go to in the winter.

Think of it, fellow workingmen! When our masters have no further use for us, and we are forced to beg for work or bread, this Socialist alderman is in favor of putting us on the stone pile, so as to give us a chance to be in a warm place. And this statement was greeted with applause by the local Kangaroos. Oh, but don't they show sympathy with the poor exploited wage slaves though? Could the enemies of the exploited and maltreated producers of everything, show less sympathy—unless they advocated direct slaughter?

This same Kulp, the alderman, who, by the way, is a prominent lawyer, and a stockholder in the "health food factory," this labor skinner, answered a question—as to Carey's armory appropriation—as given below.

Comrade Meyer asked him by means of a written slip, which was the only way in which a question was tolerated: "If you are bitter against the army, don't you think that it requires less principle to throw a soldier of the rank and file out of your office—as you claim you did—than it requires to throw Carey—your Socialist Party armory building alderman—out of your Socialist Party?" Thereupon Kulp answered: "The reason we do not is because we are not angels like the S. L. P. We are human beings, and are liable to make mistakes. Carey made a mistake, and I have made mistakes myself. I have voted for things in the common council in Battle Creek that I would not vote for again. But hold your hands on your pockets, look out for the angels who always shout against a mistake."

Queen it is that a servant of the working class should refuse to allow fair criticism by his constituency, and to choke it off, should throw insinuations against those who suffer by his abuse of the faith and of the power placed in him. If unrestricted "mistakes" could obtain unquestioned right of way, how would all the schemers and fallars rush for the "mistake" subterfuge! Hence, Meyer hit the nail squarely on the head when he replied in spite of the gag law resorted to by them: "Why don't you rectify your mistakes; why, then, don't you fire him out of your party? The capitalist tools would always want us to excuse their mistakes, made by them only to get something for themselves."

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CAREY NAILED.

Letter of Haverhill Council Clerk Shows He Did Vote for Armory.

Whenever we tell a Kang that their representative in the Haverhill City Council, Mr. Carey, voted for the armory building, equal to a \$15,000 drain of that city's funds, it is emphatically denied.

Even Chase, his townsmen, who, last summer agitated the Kangaroo "cause" in this city, denied our claims that Carey approved, by his vote, the armory building.

In order to get official proof, I sometime ago, wrote to the city clerk at Haverhill for a statement as to how the vote regarding the Haverhill armory stood, and I got the following letter:

"Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 18, 1903.

"Charles G. Davidson, Esq.

St. Paul, Minn.

"Dear Sir:—The city clerk handed me your letter of January 30, yesterday. In reply will say that my records show that Councilmen Atwood, Bachelder, Carey (president), Cloyston, Coddair, Dufree, Hohey, Huntington, Niell and

Robinson voted for the armory building, June 16, 1898. It being a unanimous vote of all present. Absent councilmen: Carson, French, Nolan and Warren; or, to give it as a record, yes, 10; nays, 0. Absent 4.

"Have all the votes regarding the matter on record book as to purchase of lot and building, also bond issue, all of which were killed in the board of aldermen at subsequent meeting.

"Trusting this is what you desire,

"I am yours truly,

"C. T. Bowker,

"Clerk Com. Council."

If the above is not proof, I fail to know how to convince the all-denying Kangaroos. Whatever is filed in the Haverhill Council record book is indisputable truth. There is no doubt that Carey, as the president of that council, was the instigator of that bill, he being prominent among them, and at the same time, posing as defending the down-trodden class in society. He was a wolf in sheep's clothing, nothing else.

Should the proletariat look up to such men for economic freedom? They might as well ask the devil to become an angel. As long as Kangaroos mean capitalism, it means fleecing of labor with all the evils resulting therefrom.

Charles G. Davidson.

St. Paul, Minn., February 25, 1903.

A NEW JERSEY AGENCY.

How Concerns Incorporated in That State Work the Trick.

It will take something more than the passage of a federal incorporation law to jar the tremendous corporation business now transacted throughout the country with New Jersey as its headquarters.

Jersey City is the business home of the great majority of these corporations. In one building alone in that town—to which you can go from New York by the expenditure of two cents—houses hundreds of them. It is only eight stories tall, standing at No. 15 Exchange place, but in the number of its tenants it has the biggest skyscraper in Manhattan by a mile and a half at least.

It is estimated that the largest skyscraper offices structure in the metropolis accommodates at least 3,000 persons under its roof daily. Of these probably 1,200 are tenants—rent payers—and the other 3,800 are their employees. But this Jersey City building, it is said, has fully 3,000 actual tenants. About 99 percent of them are corporations, and if principals and employees were all assembled they would form an army of magnificent dimensions.

But they are legal tenants merely, and only just so often as the law requires do their directors visit the building to hold a stated meeting and thereby preserve their charters. A representative of each company is on hand daily, however.

Most of the other tenants are lawyers, who make a specialty of doing business for these corporations. A lawyer with a suite of one medium-sized room and an anteroom may represent a hundred corporations and assure you that he can make room for a hundred more. On the top floor is big corporation that incorporates companies. It is the legal representative of more than 1,000 corporate bodies that pay tribute into the State coffers at Trenton. It is not well here to speak slightly or carelessly to a petty clerk, because he may represent a score of corporations and stand for millions of dollars.

His salary? Well, it's all in the day's work, and for what his employers receive for the accommodation he may be wiser, but not richer. The annual fees are not large, however, and \$50 a year, or even more, is not a large sum to pay when it is absolutely necessary to have in New Jersey an office and a representative upon whom papers may be served if legal complications arise. But 100 of these fees will keep a Jersey lawyer from actual starvation, and there is always hope that the number will increase.

Meetings are held in the buildings daily, by directors. The business done is merely nominal and very brief.

An "Issue" Found.

After months of indecision and voting together in favor of "anti-trust laws," the Democrats and Republicans have at last found a "national issue." A mahogany sideboard, the gift of temperance to Mrs. Hayes while in the White House, has been discovered by a Democrat in a Washington brewery. Just what the Democrat was doing in the brewery is not stated. It is surmised that it is generally in breweries that Democrats find temperance sideboards.

Another conjecture is to the effect that the Democrat went to the brewery to see if he was competent to perform the old magical trick of turning a glass of beer into a man; admitting the possibility of a Democrat being a man. Anyway the Democrat found the sideboard in this unlighted place, and has made an "issue" of it. The issue is worded thus:

"Shall the Republican policy of selling White House relics be endorsed; or, does the safety of the nation depend on electing a Democratic President to do the selling?" There is no doubt the issue will win votes from those who, like the Democrats, believe in relics, especially that relic of a defunct industrial system known as the middle class.

FINANCIAL DEBAUCH

SECURITIES AGGREGATING \$5,000,000 RECENTLY FLOATED.

An Overtaxed Stock Market that Explains the Present Stock Exchange Indigestion, Foreshadowing Widespread Financial Panic.

HOME WORKERS.

Meagre Wages Must Be Supplemented by Letting Rooms.

Albany, Feb. 23.—The annual report of Commissioner of Labor John McMackin, which will be transmitted to the legislature to-morrow, under the heading of "Earnings of Home Workers in New York City Tenements," shows that the workers in clothing comprise more than 23,000 of the entire 27,000 persons who at last accounts worked in the licensed family workrooms in New York city.

There were also among the home workers somewhat more than 1,000 makers of neckwear, nearly 1,000 makers of artificial flowers, and about the same number of cigarmakers.

The average earnings among the male home workers was \$290 for the first six months of 1902, but nearly two-thirds of them were skilled tailors employed in making entire garments. The average earnings of male home finishers, who had an average of one helper apiece, amounted to only \$213 for the six months.

This was supplemented by outside earnings of other members of the family, so that the total family income of male home finishers amounted on the average to \$236 in the first half of 1902, which was further increased to \$274 by the letting of lodgings, etc. This method of supplementing their meager wages naturally results in cruelly overcrowding, the already unhealthy, tenements in which those poor people are compelled to dwell.

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THE FARMER

Capitalist Is Transforming Him Into a Tenant or "Help," or Is Driving Him Altogether From the Soil.

In all previous epochs of our history as a nation, in the revolution and in the civil war, it was from the farmer class that the revolutionary hosts sprang. It was the embattled farmers at Lexington who fired the "shot heard round the world," and from that class also came the heroes who followed brave John Brown, and who afterward gave their best blood in the ranks of the union armies. Because of their prominence in the revolutions of the past, many are disposed to believe that the farmer element must play the same role in the impending conflict; that they will be as conspicuously present and necessary in the social and political revolution in which the Socialist is engaged. With this idea in mind, nearly all recent political movements have endeavored to enlist the sympathy and support of the farmers. The Socialist Labor Party alone has refused to cater to that element; to compromise or to seek entangling alliance with them. As the political representative of the wage-working class, it recognizes that a movement for the emancipation of the workers must be dominated and controlled by the workers themselves, and it also recognizes that the political and economic sceptre has passed from the hands of the farmers and that they are numerically and economically growing weaker from year to year.

It is a prerequisite to the conspicuousness of a class in a movement that the class exist in force. During the revolution and the civil war the farmer class was such a force. To-day that class is an actual minority of the whole population. It, together with its city counterparts—the small shopkeeper, etc.—and even including the big capitalists, are fewer than the wage-workers. Furthermore, before the oncoming capitalist bonanza farmer, with world-wide competition for world-wide markets, the farmer class is destined to be still further swelled out, and will disappear or drop into the ranks of the proletariat or propertyless class.

Tenant Farming.

The census reports of 1900 show that during the last decade the percentage of tenant-operated farms increased in every State and territory, except in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire; but in these three States tenantry only increased one-third of one per cent. The same period (1890-1900) also shows but three exceptions, Arizona, New Hampshire and Florida; in the former two only a trifling decrease, while in the latter, through the unloading of "orange groves" on the too susceptible backwoodsman gave a slight decreased percentage, the number of tenant farms increased from 16,120 to 26,994. There were 2,000,000 farm tenants in America in 1900, an increase in twenty years of 97.7 per cent. There were 3,713,371 owners, part owners, "owners and tenants" and managers, an increase in twenty years of 24.4 per cent. Something more than every third farm is now a tenant farm, the proportion for the entire being 35.3 per cent. While the Southern States generally show the greatest proportion of tenants, the greatest percentage of increase is revealed in the border, Northern and Western states.

During the year 1901, some 20,000 farmers crossed the border into Canada to seek new homes and last year over 40,000 followed. In many States the native farmer is being replaced by foreign-born tenants, who are accustomed to a lower standard of living than the native American. In the Eastern States hundreds of farms are being deserted, in the central division the falling fence, unpainted buildings and skinny cattle show that the old-time prosperity is no more, while in the newer West, where necessary is used on a large scale, long-distance freight rates and the greed of go-betweens make the life of the small farmer a continual squeeze, which rural free delivery of mails, rural telephones and the like cannot lessen. A few more years only are necessary to complete the downfall of the independent ownership of the land, who were once known as "nature's noblemen, the backbone of society, the foundation of industry, and the cornerstone of government."

Capitalist Farming.

Some years ago it was thought that when a man failed at everything else he would be a farmer; but the substitution of machinery for primitive methods has completely revolutionized agriculture. Success now not only requires brains, energy and fine figuring, but also thousands and tens of thousands of dollars' worth of machinery that is needed today. And with the advent of the capitalist farmer begins the decay of the small farmer. To save himself he slaps another mortgage upon his land, until he is soon a tenant where once he was a lord. Then his holdings pass into the possession of the bonanza king: the owner of the machine becomes the owner of the land.

Capitalistic development of agriculture has undoubtedly been slow, for the reason that within the critters who owned only the simple tools of his craft, the

farmer owned, beside his tools, the other important element in production—the land. This latter it takes more time for the capitalist to wrest from its possessors than it did for him to knock the tool from the hand of the mechanic; but machinery—farm machinery—aided him in his conquest.

Farming to-day is nearly an exact science and the superintendent who runs the modern up-to-date farm is thoroughly trained in one of the many agricultural colleges maintained in the various States "for the benefit of the farmer." He is a specialist. If it be dairying, grass or grain growing that he follows, he is fully posted on every little detail of his particular line. He uses steam, electricity or horses to do the work that was formerly done by hand. The superintendent lives in a spacious house, lighted by electricity, and he uses one part of it as an office, from which point, with the aid of local telephones, he directs all the operations of the farm, besides keeping in touch with the world's markets. The "hands" live but little better than the animals.

The modern farmer knows what he wants to do before he begins operations and adapts himself to the situation whatever it may be. He studies the climate he is in and he knows what line of farming it is best to follow under given climatic conditions. Then he analyses the soil and thus ascertains just what fertilizers are needed for certain crops in that soil. If he is located in the great grain-growing districts of the West he uses a portable engine instead of horses for plowing and harrowing. On the level land there he puts anywhere from six to twelve plows in a gang and it is a poor day when he cannot plow anywhere from fifteen to thirty acres. By the old method a man and team would plow from one to two acres a day. The steam engine is used not only because of the great amount of work done by it, but because it does away with the expense of keeping many men and horses on the farm during the slack period.

Farm Machinery.

A recent invention, the Gatling plow, will revolutionize the science of farming as much as the introduction of the Gatling gun revolutionized the methods of warfare. One man, it is claimed, can accomplish as much with it in a day as thirty or forty men using from 60 to 80 horses operating the old-fashioned plows. It is operated by steam, and it will cost about \$6 a day to operate if coal, wood or oil is used for fuel, or \$2 a day with gasoline. A comparative statement showing the cost of plowing by the acre will best show the advantage the owners of the Gatling plow will have over the farmers who must adhere to the old-fashioned methods. Such a statement shows three items in the cost of plowing at present:

By horse-power, per acre.....	\$1.50
Rolling or pulverizing the soil.....	30
Harrowing	30
 Total	\$2.10
Plowing, rolling and harrowing with Gatling plow, per acre	50
 Saving	\$1.60

A wheat drill may also be attached to the Gatling plow and the grain sown as the soil is turned, thus affecting a further saving of 40 cents per acre. Then the motor can be separated from the plow and used for all kinds of heavy hauling, now done by horse power, and which, it is estimated, costs the farmers of the United States about \$900,000,000 annually.

If the farmer makes a specialty of corn, he has a corn planter. This is a low machine, with hoppers in one set and fertilizer in another. He hooks a team to it, settles back in a seat and is driven over the fields. This planter drops the corn either in continuous rows or at any distance desired by the operator. All he has to do is to set the gauge. Two rows are planted at the same time, or beans can be planted out of the same machine. It will drop the beans wherever they are wanted, and fertilize both properly at the same time. Also, if it is desired to grow pumpkins among the corn, which is a common practice, this obliging machine will drop the pumpkin seed at regular distances apart. A simple corn planter will plant from eight to twenty acres a day. When the corn is ready to be cut, a machine also does that work in the same rapid way.

Should the farmer sow grain, he does it with what is known as a grain drill, which sows the seed in eight rows at a time. The grain can be sown either in straight lines or zigzag, and the machine fertilizes the ground at the same time. In order that there may be no mistake as to the number of acres sown in a day, there is a clock-like device on the drill, which tells how many acres have been covered and also the quantity of seed that has been sown to the acre.

When the farmer wishes to sow his seed broadcast there is a simple machine that he attaches to the rear part of an ordinary farm wagon. The machine sows from fifty to one hundred acres by throwing the seed out broadcast, and the power to run it is derived from the hub of one of the rear wheels on the wagon. The machine is

very simple and looks like a big funnel with several cogwheels under it.

When his specialty is potatoes, the farmer handles them but little, for the way in which potatoes are planted nowadays does away with the old-fashioned method of cutting them for seed. They are cut still, but the cutting is done by a machine which separates them into quarters, halves or any number of parts as desired. All the operator has to do is to throw the potatoes into the machine and swing over a lever, and several cuts are made at one stroke.

When the potatoes have been cut they are dumped into a potato planter, which is operated by one man, who drives the horses, because the machines leave nothing else for him to do. This machine marks the rows where the potatoes are to be sowed. Then it opens the row, drops the seed and covers it with moist earth from beneath the surface. This is all done in one operation. It will plant the seed anywhere from three to nine inches deep and from ten to twenty-six inches apart. It is all a matter of regulating the machine, which will plant from five to eight acres a day.

For digging the potatoes the farmer hitches his team to a complicated-looking machine, which is simple enough after all. This is a potato digger, and it roots the potatoes out without bruising one of them. More than that, it throws the vines and all other trash off to one side and deposits the potatoes in a perfectly straight row on clean ground.

When this is done the potatoes are gathered up and sorted according to size. For this operation another machine—a potato sorter—is brought into use. The potatoes are dumped on the sorter and come out of it separated into three sizes—large, medium ad small. One man stands by the machine and picks out the decayed tubers as they roll over the sorter.

When the farmer goes in for any line that calls for the transplanting of plants on a large scale, he has the most wonderful machine of them all to do the work for him. This machine is drawn by horses and is operated by a man and two boys. It handles tomato, cabbage, strawberry, tobacco and similar plants when they are but little more than seedlings.

The plant-setting machine, for all it looks big and cumbersome, and seems to be a complicated affair, receives the plants in a hopper. When the team moves off a starting lever is thrown over, and the machine makes a hole in the ground. In this it drops the plant, scatters fertilizer near the roots, waters the roots and draws the earth close up around the plant more evenly than it is done by hand.

It sets the plants deep or shallow, deposits a large or small quantity of fertilizer and water, and does anything the operator wants it to do.

It sets the plants into a single row without injuring any of them, and each just as far apart as the gauge calls for. It will plant from five to eight acres a day, and put the plants in the ground as close as one foot apart. The work done by this machine may be judged from the fact that to plant at one foot apart each way calls for the setting of 40,560 plants in a single acre. If only five acres were covered in a day it would mean the transplanting of 217,900 plants.

The broad, level fields of the grain country of California favor the use of ponderous and complicated machinery, drawn by traction engines, by which the labor cost of raising wheat is cut to a minimum. Probably two-thirds of the wheat crop of that State is harvested with the combined harvester-thresher, which sweeps through miles upon miles of ripened grain, cutting swathes from 24 to 42 feet in width, harvesting, cleaning, threshing, and leaving behind a long trail of sacked grain, ready to be hauled to the warehouse, railroad or mill. This machine harvests and sacks from 60 to 125 acres of wheat a day, and requires eight men to operate it.

A machine recently introduced into the South will cut in two the cost of picking cotton, and throw thousands of people out of work. It is a splendid piece of mechanism of steel and brass. Drawn by two horses, it straddles and picks one row of cotton at a time, with about the speed made by the average farm hand with a cultivator. It is mounted on a framework of vertical endless belts, so arranged as to cause the plant to pass between them as the machine moves forward. Upon these belts are fastened arms which carry revolving metallic spindles or pickers. The arms are thrust into the plant by the movement of the vertical belts, and the pickers take hold of the open cotton. After the arms pass into the receiving compartment of the framework, the cotton, by an automatic reverse motion of the spindles, is released and conveyed into a convenient receptacle. It picks the bolls entirely clean of every lock of cotton with which the pickers come in contact. No lint or seed cotton clings to any part of the machine, nor does any part of it adhere to the bolls from which it is twisted. The cotton gathered by the machine is freer of trash than that most carefully gathered by hand. It is estimated that it costs in round numbers \$100,000,000 to gather the annual

cotton crop of the United States. The machine can, it is claimed, reduce this cost by half, a saving of \$50,000,000.

These are a few of the machines which in the past few years have helped to revolutionize the farming industry. Since 1862 there has been an increase of 75 per cent. in the productive power of the farm laborer, while wages have decreased from 30 to 40 per cent. according to government statistics. The farmer who is smoked out also finds that the opportunity of employment on the farm is lessened, for the new machinery is not only labor-saving, but labor-displacing, and the number of farm laborers is rapidly being reduced in America.

Co-Operation.

The pressure which capitalism is exerting has forced the farmers to co-operate on the economic field. In the East the co-operative principle has manifested itself in the organization of dairies and creameries, or in combining the purchasing power in co-operative stores and the like. But in Kansas the farmers are uniting to erect their own elevators for the handling, storage and sale of their crops; to save themselves from the elevator trusts which have heretofore dictated the price of produce. They have created large central bureaus which gather statistics, relating to the crops, the prevailing selling price, and the amount in storage, and also make terms with railroads, banks, etc.

In line with this Kansas plan is the National Society of Equity, organized in Indianapolis in December, 1902, to promote and encourage co-operation among farmers, stockmen, gardeners and horticulturists. Its object is to secure profitable prices, to build warehouses and cold-storage plants so that produce may be held for more advantageous prices, to secure favorable legislation, more equitable rates of transportation, open up new markets, secure new seeds, report crop conditions, encourage the building of good roads, and secure the establishment of institutions for teaching scientific farming.

The success which will probably attend these experiments of co-operatively controlling output, will point to the wisdom of consolidating farming. It was through similar organizations in industry that the giant trusts evolved, and as in them the big capitalists gradually secured the control and froze out the smaller ones, so, in the thorough capitalization of farming, we may look to the gradual elimination of the little fellow. The line of cleavage between the farm-owning and farm-laboring classes will also become more marked. The workers will no longer deal with isolated farmers or their agents, but with well-organized associations which will protect the interests of the farmer in the labor as well as in the wheat and produce markets.

The Farmer in Politics.

Incidentally the farmer demands the

establishment of sub-treasuries, connected with national warehouses, in which the farmers might store their produce until they could sell it to an advantage, receiving in the meantime advances from the sub-treasuries at a very low rate of interest. Some few of them even go so far as to propose that the national government substitute itself for the money-lenders who hold mortgages upon their farms, and for this purpose issue legal-tender notes to the required amount. The essential purpose of all these proposed measures is to benefit the small farmer class exclusively and use the government powers with as much disregard of the interests of the workers as the plutocracy has shown. They contemplated individual ownership of property and the consequent wage slavery. They simply aim at substituting the farmer for the plutocrat as the beneficiary of the fleecing of labor. Great reductions in the cost of production were to be secured, but the farmers did not by any means propose to correspondingly lower the price of their produce.

As far as the railroad workers are concerned, the experience on the State railways of Germany and Belgium shows that their treatment is no better than in the service of private corporations. In one respect at least it is more degrading, because of the abject servility to political bosses that is exacted as a condition of employment. Moreover, there is a tendency to a reduction of wages in the lower grades of public occupation, corresponding to the fall of prices paid for similar work in private establishments, all in the name of "reform," "retrenchment" and "business principles."

Free Silver.

A farmer who would keep "on top" must have up-to-date machinery, and to utilize and make that machinery profitable must increase his acreage. For these necessary and desirable improvements, and these additional lands, many were forced to go in debt, and were being eaten up and wiped out by mortgages on their lands. Taking in view only the immediate consequences, the debt-ridden farmer saw in a cheaper money a chance to pay off these debts more rapidly and thus enable him to hold his land, and he became a free silverite. But even when clear of debt, free silver would not enable him to compete with the bonanza farmers in the market. He was forced to go in debt and is being crushed because he is not up to the capitalist mode of production, is gradually destroying the possession of property as far as his class is concerned. Nevertheless, it is to the wage-workers that he usually turns to obtain that security against extinction which the present system does not afford him. He endeavors to enlist them in saving him and his class from the plutocracy.

Protection.

The truth is being forced upon the understanding of the small farmer that protection will not save him. He begins to realize that the agricultural products of this country are greatly in excess of the home demands and that the surplus must find a foreign market. As he reads of the wheat of Argentina, Russia and India, the wool of Australia and the cotton of Egypt, he perceives the extent of the world-wide competition he must meet, and begins to wonder where the benefit of "protection to home markets," "the Chinese must go," and "America for Americans" is coming in for him. If the markets are oversupplied he cannot afford to wait for the surplus to be consumed or a "clearance sale" to take place, but as a matter of self-preservation he must continue to produce to his full capacity, and his only hope of higher prices lies in disaster to his competitors. The disaster, however, more often befalls himself in one of many

NO LONGER "THE BACKBONE OF SOCIETY."

Government Ownership.

Could he be brought into direct relation with the consumers of his products and receive the prices they pay him the farmer thinks he would fare better. But between the consumer and himself are the transportation companies, charging all the traffic will bear; the produce exchange, the grain, wool, cotton, beef, pork and other speculators, and last, but not least, the retailers, all grabbing for profits. To get rid of these the farmer naturally turns to government ownership and government help. He wants the government to nationalize the railroads, not for the purpose of abolishing the system of wage slavery and the exploitation of the railroad employees; not to reduce hours, raise pay or provide guards to the life and limb of the railroad men, but "to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation;" in other words, that the small farmer may get reduced rates for the transportation of his produce and thus pocket the money earned by the workers now flowing into the coffers of the railroad magnates. Better pay, shorter hours and safety appliances would increase the operating expenses and would defeat the purpose which he has in view. The income account of the railroads of the country for the year ending June 30, 1902, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission, showed net earnings of \$805,616,795, a net earning per mile of \$3,100, and an increase of \$246 per mile over the previous year. This is the sum that the farmers want the government to divert into their pockets. What matters it to them that the workers are overworked and underpaid; that railroad accidents for the year ending June 30, 1901, killed 8,455 persons and injured 33,339, of which the greater number were employees, some out of every 13 of whom were killed and one out of every 13 of whom were injured.

A Farmer Government.

Incidentally the farmer demands the

establishment of sub-treasuries, connected with national warehouses, in which the farmers might store their produce until they could sell it to an advantage, receiving in the meantime advances from the sub-treasuries at a very low rate of interest. Some few of them even go so far as to propose that the national government substitute itself for the money-lenders who hold mortgages upon their farms, and for this purpose issue legal-tender notes to the required amount. The essential purpose of all these proposed measures is to benefit the small farmer class exclusively and use the government powers with as much disregard of the interests of the workers as the plutocracy has shown. They contemplated individual ownership of property and the consequent wage slavery. They simply aim at substituting the farmer for the plutocrat as the beneficiary of the fleecing of labor. Great reductions in the cost of production were to be secured, but the farmers did not by any means propose to correspondingly lower the price of their produce.

Taxation.

The farmer also sees in a low tax rate the means of keeping his little holding. The politicians want high taxes because they will have higher salaries and perquisites, and more offices to distribute among the faithful. Economical government means that what would otherwise go to the politicians will be kept by the farmer. The wage worker, however, is not interested in the question of taxes. His share of the wealth that he produces depends upon the law of wages, which depends upon the cost of production, just as with other merchandise. Lower the cost of the necessities of life and it follows that the price of labor will sink proportionately. The lower the taxes, the lower is the cost of the necessities of life; consequently, low taxes will send still lower down the percentage of the share that the laborer will keep of the fruit of his toil. If the laborer needs only one loaf of bread to live on, and that loaf costs five cents, his wages will be five cents. If he produces \$1 worth of wealth, and he receives five cents for the loaf, the employer keeps 95 cents profit. If, because of a tax of 20 cents on it, the price of the loaf is raised to 25 cents, the cost of the laborer will be 25 cents, and his wages must rise to that figure, or he will die. He will then produce \$1 worth of wealth and receive 25 cents as wages. He is no better off, because that 25 cents can only buy one loaf, just as the five cents did before. But the employer only keeps 75 cents profit, whereas he had 95 cents before. It is the employer of labor alone who pays the taxes and is interested in their reduction.

Neither does rent depend, any more

on wages, on the rate of taxation, notwithstanding the erroneous opinion to the contrary, so carefully nurtured among the masses by the capitalists. Rents are governed by supply and demand, and whether taxes are high or low, it matters not to the worker who must pay the rent. A lowering of taxes would enable the landlord to pocket more of the money paid by the tenant, and an increase of taxes would compel him to turn over a larger portion for the carrying on of the government; but he neither gives the tenant the benefit of a lower tax rate in the form of a lower rent, nor can he raise the rent to meet an increased tax. The land owner alone is interested in low taxes; "economical government" means benefit for him alone.

The Worker in Politics.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888.....	2,000
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	36,564
In 1900.....	34,191
IN 1902.....	53,617

THE DELAWARE STRAW.

Delaware dispatches bring the information that the deadlock for U. S. Senator in that State is broken, at last. This is true: the fact that the Legislature elected both a long term and a short term incumbent sufficiently proves the claim. When, however, the dispatches proceed to announce that "Delaware is now again represented in the Federal Senate," they claim more than they have verse and chapter for. It is not "Delaware" that secured "representatives"; it is certain industries that secured representatives. The fact in this instance is all the more strongly emphasized by the business of the long term successful candidate.

James Frank Allée is President of a brick company situated not within the borders of his, but within the borders of this State,—the Staten Island Brick Company. In the state, it will not be the State of Delaware that Mr. Allée will represent, but the wapentake of the Staten Island Brick Company.

It was behind the shadow of "State lines" that the Southern secessionists raised the political theory of their move. It was athwart that shadow that the North smote the move. When the Civil War was over, "State lines" vanished. They remained as geographic demarcations. As always happens in such cases of unconscious development, "State lines" have preserved a political varnish or flavor; but the industrial development, that brought on the abolition of slavery, already had reduced the "State lines" to but a shadow of their pristine significance. What was left of them since then is but a shadow of a shadow. The accelerated tempo, under which the industrial development proceeded after the war, has played havoc with the "State lines." To-day they are but myths.

No longer are States represented in the Federal Senate. That clumsy feudal tenure has ceased to exist de facto. The Senate of the United States is the Council Chamber in which are gathered the Princes of Railroad empires; the Dukes of Coal and Mineral duchies; the Marquises of Oil-shires; the Squires of Brick wapentakes; the Peers of Telegraph fiefs; the Lairds of Steel-principality; the Baahaws of Cattle-realms; the Barons of Clothing-ridings; the Margraves of Stock-and-Bond circuits; etc., etc. It is the boundary lines of these fiefs that now actually divide the Nation; and they it is, not States, that are to-day the actual bases of representation.

As far as this new "basis of representation" is concerned, it marks progress. Not area, but industries, is the rational foundation of civilized "government." So far, however, the political, or governmental, development has been unconscious. Being unconscious, there still remains floating the myth of "State lines," and there remains the practical misrepresentation of "owners" or usurpers, instead of workers.

The conscious development is still to come; it will manifest itself when the emancipated working class, putting a final quietus to the myth, and, along with the myth, to the usurping capitalist misrepresenters, will rear the Socialist Republic. "Government" will, then as now, be based on industries, but avowedly so. And the "reins of government" will then be held by the delegates of the Trade Unions, assembled in the Council Chamber of the Nation.

VOCAL POCKETS.

Albany despatches have it that, at the hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee on the Child Labor bills, Elbridge T. Gerry, ex-President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, opposed the bills in a violent speech, in the course of which he said:

"What of it if children, under ten years of age, have to wait at 4 o'clock in the morning for the early newspapers! Fine men have been newsboys. This bill will first close the boy with education, and then brand him with a license. He is not allowed to earn his living, but compelled to be shut up in a hot tenement house to the injury of his health."

The reporter of this speech must have been half asleep. He got things twisted. His ear was sharp; no doubt of that; but he fixed wrongly the direction from which the sounds came. The words recorded above did not come from the lungs, and through the larynx and other vocal organs, of the Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry. They came from his pockets; from his several pockets. It is there they originated and they oozed out by the orifices of those pockets. In point of fact it was not one speech, or a speech at all, it was a series of exclamations, disconnected and flung out, or sputtered out. The exclamations were as follows:

From the pockets holding newspaper stocks:—"What! Limit the boy-peddlers of our papers! That would knock a hole into our dividends? Un-American! The finest men have been newsboys. These bills are shocking!"

From the pockets holding factory stocks:—"What! Where will this stop? Keep boys from selling papers, and they will be next kept from working in our factories! Un-Christian! Shall these boys be shut up in a hot tenement house to the injury of their health? Shocking thought!"

From the pockets holding messenger boys concerns:—"What! Keep the boys from earning a living! Shall they be dosed with education during the time that we need them to furnish us with dividends? Unheard-of Anarchistic scheme!"

And so it went on. The several stocks in the pockets of the Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry were actually convulsed with rage and righteous indignation,—an indignation that found utterance in exclamations, a few of which are reproduced above, and which the reporter mistook for a continuous speech. He did fairly well, all the same, considering the hubbub of cross exclamations that were leaping out of the Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry's pockets.

CORNERING BIRDS.

A committee of spokesmen—consisting of one Mr. Blumberg, one Henry W. Moskowitz, one Charles Sprague Smith, one Joseph Baroness, one S. Packard as proxy for "ray-of-light shaft" Rainsford, one Joseph Levinson, one Edward King, and one A. L. Guttmann—marched last Thursday, eight abreast, before the Mayor. They represented "the East Side," the "voice of labor," 30,000, or perhaps it was 300,000 people. They came to appeal, and protest, and ask for protection. What upon? They all spoke, of course. But one of them, Moskowitz, seemed to vocalize the set best. As his speech was the one that received applause, "long and prolonged," it will suffice to examine that one in search of an answer to the question, in whose interest did these birds flutter. Mr. Moskowitz said:

"Mr. Mayor, the law should be perfect;"—

That does not sound bad. A carping critic might find fault saying that only that which is fairly good needs "perfecting"; and that the laws of capitalism, being fairly bad, don't need "perfecting" so much as "lopping off." But let that pass, and let Mr. Moskowitz proceed:

"We ask you, in the name of the hundreds of thousands of tenement dwellers to help us against this onslaught on our homes;"—

So they have "homes?" these tenement dwellers? Hump! Queer! Or can it really be? Can people, with average earnings of \$300 a year, and less, have anything like "homes"? But, don't interrupt Mr. Moskowitz:

"To-day there is an increase in juvenile crime on the East Side;"—

Well! he seems to be coming out all right, after all:

"There is no home-life there, no good influences upon the children;"

Bully for Moskowitz! His first allusion to the existence of "homes," which were

to be protected, was but a slip. He admits the fact, and the correlated facts. There are no homes for these working people; there is, of course, no home-life and no good influences upon the children. Neither can there be with the small earnings of the bread-winners:

"The mother works all day, the child comes home from school, throws down his books, and goes out to evil influences;"—

Moskowitz is all right! And those he is vocalizing, and who at the close of his speech applaud him "long and prolonged," must be all right, too. They are making their innings. They are laying bare what the present laws are. Where the mother must be out at work all day, the father cannot but be robbed of most of his earnings. Such laws leave no room for homes. The Moskowitz Committee is "getting there"; it will demand the right thing before it is through. Go on, Moskowitz:

"We ask;"—

The collective Heart of the Human Race stops beating in suspense. The collective Eye of the Human Race turns to the addressed Mayor—the local embodiment and officially stamped incarnation

of the social system and laws that plunder the workingman of the fruit of his labor, and that, like a Vandals band, invades and destroys his home, sacks it of wife and children, and sells them as booty into wage-slavery. Will that Mayor quail? will he seek to escape by the nearest window, and run from the Wrath to Come?

"that you protect us from the greed"—

The suspense grows intolerable. What bold, what daring, what indignation-bred proposition is gathering shape on the lips of Moskowitz? Is he about to demand of the Mayor that he atone for his Class Crimes by himself turning executioner of his own Class, and thereby abolish himself, so that the tenement dwellers may at least enter into the enjoyment of a "home"? And is Moskowitz but adding irony to the demand, to the order, by putting it in the shape of a "request"? Hush! Moskowitz's lips move:

"of the builders"!!!

And the Mayor smiles blandly; and the collective Heart of the Human Race sinks down into its collective Boots.

Of course! The whole thing was but a farce; and the farce was gotten up by the Mayor himself. From what source other than that could the fiendish fraud proceed of voicing the sorrows and the discontent of the workers—sorrows and discontent produced by CAPITALISM—and then running both into the quagmire of the BUILDERS? Through what instrumentality other than the Mayor's could such a collection of birds as the Moskowitz Committee be gathered to twitter by implication the absurd twitter that the bread-winner will cease to be plundered in the shop, that the mother will cease to have to be out at work all day, that the children will be furnished with the food and proper companions at home,—that all this will happen if but "the greed of the builder" is restrained?

The Mayor has shifted his trade.

From being a cornerer of coffee he has become a cornerer of "birds."

• • •

THE GOSPEL OF SUCCESS.

This is an age of deep social unrest. Increasing numbers of the working class are chafing under the yoke of economic dependence. The list of suicides due to economic failure grows at an alarming pace. The concentration of capital continues unchecked, making escape from these intolerable conditions less and less possible. On all hands there is evident the necessity for a general improvement—a social uplifting.

This social unrest has met with the opposition of the capitalist class. Instinctively they feel that it imperils their position as the master class. They have, consequently, found it advisable to ally this unrest and turn it to their own class advantage. Accordingly, they endeavor to prevent this social unrest from seeking social relief. To this end they direct attention to individual effort and preach the gospel of success.

"We ask you, in the name of the hundreds of thousands of tenement dwellers to help us against this onslaught on our homes;"—

So they have "homes?" these tenement dwellers? Hump! Queer! Or can it really be? Can people, with average earnings of \$300 a year, and less, have anything like "homes"? But, don't interrupt Mr. Moskowitz:

"To-day there is an increase in juvenile crime on the East Side;"—

Well! he seems to be coming out all right, after all:

"There is no home-life there, no good influences upon the children;"

Bully for Moskowitz! His first allusion to the existence of "homes," which were

out that if work means success, the great majority of the working class ought to be successful, for none individually and collectively work as hard as they. None, however, are so unsuccessful as they, taking wealth and its accompaniments as the criterion of success.

It will not do to urge that the majority of the working class lack purpose or persistency, for such workingmen are not employed by the capitalist class. Nor will it suffice to say that they are not inventors nor directors; for the claim that all the purpose, persistency, inventiveness and executive ability in the world, is lodged under the hats of the comparatively few successful capitalists, is a libel on the human race and a distortion of facts—it is a lie. Observe the frantic helplessness of the capitalists in a great strike. Where is the all-potent "purpose, persistency, inventiveness and executive ability" of the capitalist class then? In the sheriff's, governor's, or judge's office, appealing to the "law" to drive the workingmen, without whom they are helpless, back to work!

The capitalist is not successful because he is a hard worker. He is successful because he is a capitalist. As Karl Marx has well said:

"It is not because he is a leader of industry that a man is a capitalist; on the contrary, he is a leader of industry because he is a capitalist. The leadership of industry is an attribute of capital, just as in feudal times the functions of general and judge were attributes of landed property."

The gospel of success is like the theory of political equality in this country, in its workings. Two per cent. of the population of 76,000,000, at most, can hope, under capitalism, to be successful; just as one man out of twelve million voters can hope to be president, providing the incumbent isn't elected to a second term.

With the capitalist class in control of the capital of the nation, the practical application of this will-o'-the-wisp of success simply means hard work in the interest of the capitalist class. In this day, when restriction of output is being opposed, when the struggle for world's markets is on, work, ever more work, is what the capitalists need. And how can it be better obtained than turning the great social unrest from social action to individual "relief"? And how can the capitalist class better save its ownership and control of the capital of the nation, than by this perversion?

Hard work will mean success only under Socialism. Then the individual and collective effort now expropriated by the capitalist class will redound to society.

• • •

The extent of the "prosperity" now enjoyed by the working class may be judged from the report on the condition of trade published in the current issue of the Cigarmakers' Journal. Fifty-eight cities report trade "good," ninety-nine "fair," and seventy-nine "dull." Those under the head of "good" do not include such large centers of cigar manufacture as New York; while those under the head of "dull" include such important centers as Key West.

The current number of the Cigarmakers' Journal contains an interesting directory of the cigar trust's factories. This directory shows that the trust owns thirty cigar and cheroot factories in twenty-one cities and that negotiations for four others are reported underway. This does not include the Hillson Company factories, reported by the daily papers as sold to the trust a few days ago. Nine thousand eight hundred and forty-one persons, mostly girls, are employed. The largest factory, in point of numbers, of this character, is at Kingston, N. Y. One thousand four hundred boys and girls work there on suction tables and bunch machines. These devices are used in most of the factories. Two of the factories, viz., the Irby branch at New Orleans, and the factory at Louisville, Ky., serve as schools for apprentices. At Tampa, Fla., there are three factories that produce clear Havanas, and employ about 1000 cigarmakers. When it is recollect that a similar condition of affairs exists in the cigarette, plug, smoking, chewing, curing, growing, exporting, importing, jobbing and retailing branches of the tobacco industry of this and other countries, a faint idea may be formed of the size of the gigantic trust that the unions and the retailers have to fight by means of the boycott and insufficient capital.

Such a paper is the "Socialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung." It is cause for rejoicing that it exists. It is cause for rejoicing that it has lived three years. It is cause for rejoicing that it now celebrates its fourth anniversary. In this celebration the Socialist Labor Party celebrates a principle, the reverse of which has been a clog and a source of danger to the Socialist Movement of the land, a principle that deserves the warmest enthusiasm of the Socialists, and should earn for the "Socialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung" their warm support.

That principle is the public ownership by the Party of its press.

The Kansas City Industrial Council has thrown Debs down because his note paper was printed by a "scab" concern. "Cucumbers" are not the only things that affect the even tenor of "Gene's" gospel.

Acting in conformity with the Elkins anti-rebate law, the railroads have decided to no longer issue free passes. This will add millions to the receipts of the railroad consolidations. Those "trust busting" laws are fearfully and wonderfully made.

THE GERMAN ORGAN OF THE S. L. P.

To-day the "Socialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung," the German organ of the Socialist Labor Party, celebrates its fourth anniversary. What this means, what the paper means to the Party, may not at first blush be fully apparent to the membership, and to the increasing number of the intelligent members of the Working Class that are being drawn toward the S. L. P. standard. In making these points clear we are happily aided by the fortuitous circumstance, which serves as the occasion for an article printed elsewhere in this issue and entitled: "The Dodging, Caught," and to which the reader is referred.

Most of the papers published here in a foreign tongue have done more harm than good to the nationality that they address. The turn the thing usually takes is to delay the amalgamation of such nationality with the American masses. A personal interest generally gathers force around the managers of such papers. To insure their jobs and living, they have an interest in perpetuating the foreign notions and foreign tastes among their readers. Accordingly, their readers remain virtually aliens, ignorant of and uninterested in the country's affairs, and addicted to the affairs of the old country. Such a state of things naturally produces abnormalities. People living in a country can not choose but become tinged with local feelings and views that are not the feelings and views of the country they left. As a result, such people presently become purely artificial and waifs. They cease to live in the old country; they do not actually live in this country; they live in a country that does not exist. Obviously the managers of such papers, read by such elements, become petty rulers of petty principalities within the nation. These petty rulers melt away, true enough; but so long as enough of each remains, the petty ruler—and they are usually of the scum of the old country—cuts his mischievous capers.

If this sort of thing is mischievous to the country at large and to the rank and file of the petty "principalities" in general, it becomes infinitely more so when the foreign paper is "dedicated" to the Labor Movement, especially the Socialist Movement. The vilest instincts, that made such petty rulers impossible in their own country, come here to the surface. Their innate corruption and ash-barrel features blossom inevitably into full luxuriance. Such papers being the private property of "select" rings, they are used to the worst purposes. The "principalities" dominated by them are kept in the dark; a Chinese wall is raised around them; their vainglory is puffed up; Socialism, of course, becomes an article of merchandise; and the petty rulers have high carnival. All this, and much more, is illustrated in the instance of the "New York Volkszeitung" in the article above referred to.

The "Socialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung" illustrates the contrast. Our fellow wage-slaves of Germany can not be left to the tender mercies of the capitalist or of such alleged Socialist papers. The only way to reach them is by means of a paper that, altho' of their own tongue, is free from all the defects that become the ulcers above described. Such a paper must familiarize its readers with American conditions and seek to wear out the corners of racial prejudice that retard the amalgamation of the foreigner with the native. As the inevitable means to such end, such a paper must not be the private property of "petty rulers" interested in keeping up such racial antagonisms and vanities; such a paper must be property—absolute and unqualified—of the Socialist Labor Party; "strictly under the control" of the whole Party; accordingly, moving in strict obedience, not to the whim or caprice of "those German members" only whom a body, irresponsible to the Party, may pick out as "knowing what they are at," but moving in strict obedience to the pulsations of the whole membership, ascertained under the code that civilized man has prescribed unto himself to-day. That "independent" which is dependent on collective action impresses one as being more amusing than consistent. Such "independence" is properly termed interdependence. To prove of "independence" when working class conditions create and demand interdependence, is in keeping with the purposes of the labor fakirs; for how can they insist on dividing the working class on election day, if there is no "independence" and no "independent, right to vote as one pleases"? Labor's victory can only be achieved when the interdependence of the workers is recognized on both the economic and political fields.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, which other will be recognized.

A Card from Comrade Daniel De Leon.

To The Daily People.—Several news items in this morning's papers having been brought to my notice, to the effect that "Mrs. Carrie De Leon is suing her husband, Daniel De Leon, for absolute divorce, and that he obtained yesterday from the courts an order compelling his wife to disclose her address to him, I wish to say to the public, and supercilious as it may be, to my friends and the party members and sympathizers, that my wife's name is not Carrie, and never was; that I know no person by the name of "Carrie De Leon"; that I have been married these eleven years, that five children have blessed our union, and that my wife and I have ever lived and continue to live in conjugal happiness at the identical house that has uninterrupted been my city residence for these sixteen years—1487 Avenue A.

Daniel De Leon,
1487 Avenue A.

New York, March 4.

The Criminally Ignorant "Los Angeles Socialist."

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Prior to the late municipal election here, last December, when the Socialist party brazenly supported anti-Socialists, Mayor Schmitz, the "capitalist labor mayor," of San Francisco, visited this city on his return trip from New York, where he assisted in the election of William Hearst. While here Schmitz made a speech, and there was a parade in his honor.

At the time the Los Angeles Socialist honored Schmitz, and the Socialist party members marched in his honor. They applauded Schmitz; they blew tin horns and tin whistles, in his honor.

Since then Mayor Schmitz has not changed, but how about the Los Angeles Socialist? With evident relish they published the enclosed clipping on their front page.

"This gives one an idea how a Kangaroo paper can jump in a short space of two months. They endeavor to excuse themselves on the ground that they were not at Frisco when he was elected. Well, that only proves the tapeworm make-up of their organization, as their State committee was located in Frisco at the time. On the other hand, if they imply that they were not aware of the fact that Schmitz was ignorant of Socialism, they prove themselves criminally ignorant.

H. J. Schade.

Los Angeles, Cal., February 28.

(Enclosure.)

IRON SMASHING.

A Screw Loses Somewhere in San Francisco.

The San Francisco Star under front page heading has to say:

"Engene E. Schmitz is, perhaps, the biggest man physically, the smallest man mentally, and the meanest man morally, that ever occupied the mayor's chair in San Francisco."

"We now declare that Mayor Schmitz has surrendered to Chief of Police Wittman and Commissioner Newell—who labor considered its worst enemies—for the purpose not only of controlling the patronage of the Police Department, but also of the Health Department."

We were not there at the time, but there is one thing we do know. Mayor Schmitz has no idea of the co-operative commonwealth in which the only bank accounts will be a pall on what he puts into the market.

Unconscious "Deadbeats."

To The Daily and Weekly People.—At the municipal election of February 9, 1903, the candidates of our party received the following votes according to the official count:

For Alderman-at-Large—Fred Moeller, 37; A. T. Mills, 40; J. V. Kendall, 40; Herman Seng, 37.

For Alderman Seventh Ward—Frank Lettieri, 22.

The party of many names had a full ticket in the field, and advertised the same up to election day in the Weekly Dispatch, the official organ of the local pure and simple; but, in spite of all its strenuous stirring from within, the highest number of votes polled for any of its candidates was 35.

The declaration of principles of the Socialist party of San Antonio, Tex., is rich. Ever since we read it we feel guilty of being indebted to the holders of city bonds to the tune of \$41 for each man, woman and child, or \$205 for every average family, and interest thereon. We never knew what deadbeats we are, as we are not able nor willing to pay these debts.

We have a growing suspicion that the W. T. Turner, late candidate for alderman for the Third Ward on the Socialist Labor ticket and the W. T. Turner who submitted his name to the Democratic primaries for the office of police recorder (police judge) is one and the same person. If our suspicion proves correct we shall publish it in these columns and thereby illustrate once more the "liberal broadness" on the part of the would-be initiates.

Section San Antonio, S. L. P.

San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 24, 1903.

our recent town election, and may be induced to bring the case into court for decision. The contention is that the place where the citizens' caucus—and the places where the election was held—was a violation of the law: They quote Chapter II, section 183, in support of their contention, which reads:

"No building, or portion of a building, shall be designated or used as a polling place, in which intoxicating liquor has been sold (at least within thirty (30) days before election.)"

This seems as if they had a clear case, as in each polling place was located a licensed drug store; but the law above quoted has no reference to "town" elections; but it refers to the annual State and city elections.

In order to explain we will turn to page 4 of "The Revised Laws of Massachusetts," relating to elections—and issued by the Democratic State Committee.

"Town elections or meetings at which official ballots are used" shall be construed to mean town elections or meetings in towns to which section 364 applies.

If they had turned to section 364 they would have seen that their contention had no foundation whatsoever, but perhaps they will learn that it is best to be sure before acting. However, there is considerable anxiety on the part of some of our best (?) citizens."

The result of the Abington town election, held March 2, is as follows:

For selectman, assessor and overseer of the poor for three years—McDonald, Citizens, 396; Dunn, Socialist (Kang), 243; O'Fihely, Socialist Labor Party, 244. Road commissioner, three years—Howland, Citizens, 388; McCrate, nomination papers, 149; Cook, Socialist Labor Party, 30. Park commissioner, three years—Arnold, Citizens, 367. Devine, Socialist Labor Party, 38; Kelliher, "Socialist" (Kang), 103. Water commissioner, three years—Beal, Citizens, 399; Bates, Socialist Labor Party, 45; Wyman, "Socialist" (Kang), 164.

Jer. Devine,
North Abington, Mass.

That "Friendly Way."

To The Daily and Weekly People.—General Organizer D. W. Roderick,

of the International Association of Machinists, was in this city the other day for the purpose of strengthening the local lodge of that body. He, like all persons of that kidney, sang the sogg of harmony between capital and labor.

"There has never been a time when the feelings of the capitalists and union men toward each other were as friendly as they are to-day," said Roderick. "In my position I have been able to observe the feeling of the manufacturer better than most men, and I can say that there has been a marked improvement in the way in which they receive the representatives of labor. Whether this is caused by a better understanding on the part of the employers I do not know, but the main reason for the lack of animosity is public opinion.

The people of the country have been educated in regard to labor questions during the last few years as they never were before. Strikes have occurred which make the people feel the results, and then they begin to look for the cause of the trouble and incidentally educate themselves on the labor problem.

The machinists never had more funds in the treasury and their membership has increased wonderfully since the last strike. The men have realized what they lost through having an imperfect organization two years ago and are determined that there shall be no repetition of that affair."

To receive the representatives of labor in a friendly way! Does Roderick not mean the representatives of Hanna & Company? How can such man have the audacity to say—the quotation from his speech implies it—that the employees have any fear of the machinists' union—that pure and simple institution that was annihilated two years ago to such a degree that the members of it returned to work under conditions dictated to them by the bosses? Such a "union" is like a paper house; any little blast on the economic field will overturn it.

That "friendly way" of receiving the "representatives of labor" has another cause. They, the fakirs, can be very profitably employed by the political birds of prey to further not the interests of the working class, but, on the contrary, those of the capitalists.

Roderick pretends that he does not know the reason of the employers refusing to tell the workers present, that the Socialist party men were furnishing scabs to take the strikers' places at Lynn, Mass. Mrs. Smith jumped to her feet with a ghastly look on her face, calling on the chairman to rule him out of order, as it was a meeting for educational purposes. But the chairman was so scared that he did not know what to do. Chaos reigned for few minutes, then Mrs. Smith said that the S. L. P. came there for the purpose of breaking up their meeting, that De Leon was the whole thing. Whatever he said the S. L. P. followed, that she and her husband were members of the S. L. P. seven years ago, that they left because we were too narrow, that all intelligent, broad-minded men left it and so on.

Another comrade undertook to explain out attitude, when a freak of all freaks, with a red face, red hair, red whiskers and a red (dy) voice interrupted, without the chairman's permission, to tell about their big vote. That settled it; they cut the questions out and then opened for five-minute speeches. A sympathizer of the S. L. P. started after them and he was shut off. That ended the first act of the circus; the second act takes place this week. As a pre-

liminary officer the chairman was the poorest excuse for that position I have ever seen. I remain a fighter for, and not a sidetracker of Socialism.

Fraternally,

W. A. Herren.
Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 22.

Contributes a Day's Wages to Wipe Out Daily People Debt.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—

From my study of Socialism I can now see that the Socialist Labor Party is the class-conscious workingmen's organization.

I was first attracted to Socialism after the last national campaign, when I was fooled into voting and shouting for Bryan. An Appeal to Reason was handed to me at that time which I commenced to read and learned some through it. The People also came into my hands.

Being a student of political effort and advancement of the working class, I naturally looked up the Socialist Labor Party along with the other movements. Its position in regard to pure and simple unions I saw was correct and also saw that I was fooled over since I was a voter. Last year I voted the straight S. L. P. ticket.

It is now clear to me that the Appeal to Reason is a middle-class organ. An honest thinker who reads it will come to that conclusion and is bound to gravitate into the S. L. P.

As I work every day in the year as a railroad telegraph operator and signal tower man it is impossible for me to attend the section's meetings.

As I consider it necessary that the debt on The Daily People be wiped out, I will send by July \$2 if that will help.

G. M. S.

Pawtucket, R. I., March 1.

Bosh from Bosche.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The Rev. Aloystius Bosche, assistant pastor of the Jesuit church, says the Free Press, "will begin a series of lectures on Sunday night. I believe that socialism is a dream, nothing but fiction and wholly impracticable," said Father Bosche. "The theory in the abstract is all right, but in the concrete it is impossible. They propose that all property should be purchased. Now where will they get the money to do this? There is not enough and such a plan would lead to violence, bloodshed and revolution."

We are really elated that Rome intends to show the world the "evils" of Socialism. It only goes to prove that even new ideas have gained entrance into the mass covered structure—that once powerful Rome. Such an act of hers to try to dam the ever increasing power of the world to come cannot but be heralded with joy by every true friend of labor.

That the Rev. Bosche, however, believes that Socialists want to purchase all property from the capitalists is something more orthodox than the belief in ghosts, etc. He surely must have pondered over the platform of the Social Democratic party which declared to be in favor of buying the coal mines, etc., etc.

Father Bosche should be congratulated on such a mighty discriminating power, which is rare for a priest, for not every "representative of God" perceives that "there is not enough money with which to buy all the property in and on the earth." Here he even exceeds the Social Democrats in keenness.

The Social Democrats are now in a bad fix, the leaders, simply for the purpose of gaining power for themselves having brought their unthinking brethren to it. The S. L. P. stands as erect as ever because it does not want to draw votes by sacrificing its principles. We hope that the rank and file of the Social Democratic party will soon learn this and not allow any sky-pilot to misrepresent Socialism by proofs furnished by an alleged Socialist party.

H. B.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 1.

The defeat of the Aldrich bill, due to a division among the Republicans, has caused the Yellow Journal to proclaim that the trusts are routed by the Democrats. About the only thing that is routed is the truth, and that is routed with great frequency in the Yellow Journal.

The many Commune celebrations announced in The Daily and Weekly People are proof of the fact that the Socialist Labor Party is alive to the significance of that historic event from a proletarian standpoint. No party, claiming to be Socialist, can engage in these celebrations with such appropriateness as the S. L. P. It, of all parties, acts in strict accordance with the warning the Commune utters against fusion and compromise and in favor of working class emancipation by the working class alone.

The American invasion, in the form of labor displacing shoe machines, has struck Leicester, England. Each machine, run by a single operative and two or three boys, displace twelve men. All the English manufacturers need now is to find a market for their surplus.

The Salmon Trust is in the receiver's hands. Too much of the salmon's "native element," that is, water, got into the stock. A reorganization committee will attempt to introduce more salmon along with the water.

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OFFICIAL.

—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborn street, London, Ontario.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY 2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)
Notice.—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that there are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p.m.

Canadian N. E. C.
London, Canada, March 6.—The regular meeting of the N. E. C. was held at headquarters on this date; Comrade Pearce chairman, and all members present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Communications: Letters from Section Brantford regarding the progress of the membership, also the holding of propaganda meetings in the near future. From Comrade Farrel of Algoma, regarding the material in that district to make Socialists of. From V. E. Patterson of Park Head, Ont., regarding Socialism generally. All were left in the hands of secretary to answer. From F. Lighter of Cape Breton, requesting general information about the S. L. P. in Canada; also stating his willingness to work for the Party. It was decided to reply, sending the desired information, together with some literature. From Comrade Haggard of St. Thomas, Ont., relative to the re-organizing of the section there. From Section London for supplies and giving the election of officers; also stating that H. B. Asplund had been exonerated on charges preferred against him by Section Vancouver. From Hamilton, two communications of a contradictory nature were received, both purporting to be official. It was decided to write both asking if there is a duly organized section in Hamilton and who holds the properties, that the N. E. C. may know what is the opinion of the membership in the matters referred to.

Philip Courtenay,
Recording Secretary.

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE.
A special meeting of the New York State Executive Committee was held in the Daily People building, Nos. 2 to 8 New Reade street, on March 2, 1903, at 6 p.m., Moren in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

The financial report for February, 1903, was received as follows:

Receipts.	\$188.02
Balances on hand Jan. 31, 1903.	\$188.02
Dues stamps.	30.48
Lake and Wallace defense fund.	5.40
	\$232.90
Expenditures.	
Agitation.	\$1.85
Printing.	21.75
Bans stamps.	70.00
Postage stamps and sundries.	1.66
Balance Feb. 28, 1903.	137.64
	\$232.90

Communications were received from New York, Watervliet, Troy and elsewhere on routine business and ordered filed.

The committee on agitation in Long Island City reported that the work is being continued on the lines taken up some time ago.

Adjournment followed.

Emil Miller, Secretary.

General Committee.
A regular meeting of the General Committee of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, was held Saturday, March 7, 1903, at 8:30 p.m., in the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Chairman, Max Rosenberg; vice-chairman, Donald Ferguson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Two new delegates were seated. Ten new members were admitted. The resignation of M. Sexton was accepted.

A letter was received from M. Krinsky filed.

A letter received from the Thirty-fifth A. D., Manhattan, was referred to D. A. 42, S. T. & L. A., through the delegate of the section.

The organizer reported the result of the general vote on nominees for the State committee as follows:

Donald Ferguson, 212; A. C. Kuhn, 212; Justice Ebert, 208; Henry Kuhn, 201; A. Moran, 201; John Sante, 194; Emil Abelson, 180; Emil Mueller, 182; James Hanlon, 168; Lewis Kobel, 184; Edmund Moenius, 145; A. Picquet, 127; W. L. Brown, 124; S. Smilansky, 120; J. Slevin, 111, and H. B. Friedman, 109.

The following members were elected to assist the entertainment committee on Sunday, March 22, 1903, Grand Central Palace: L. M. Wieder, Jacob Hoffmann, H. Stiles, E. C. Schmidt, Edmund Moenius, H. Heyman, Daniel Graney, John Donohue and B. Frank. The subdivisions were also called upon to elect committees of two for this purpose and send their names to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

The Sixteenth A. D., Manhattan, reported that each member had contributed one day's pay as a donation to the Daily People Fund and it was decided to recommend to the New York and Bronx County committees that their respective assembly districts follow the same course.

It was decided that all assembly districts must settle for all tickets of old Party entertainments by April 1, 1903. Contravene to report the names of all members who have not made such settlements to the general committee.

Upon the representation of the griev-

ance committee, Herman Gruber was expelled by a vote of twenty-nine for expulsion and none against, having been found guilty of scabbing it on the locked-out upholsterers of R. H. Macy & Co., who had declared a strike in that establishment and for contempt of a summons of the grievance committee.

It was decided that nine delegates present at a regular meeting of the general committee shall constitute a quorum for the opening of the session and the transaction of business after 8 p.m. Adjournment followed.

A. C. Kuhn, Secretary.

DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL.

A regular meeting of the entertainment committee of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, was held last Tuesday evening at Daily People building for the purpose of attending to the necessary arrangements for The Daily People Festival, to be held on Sunday, March 22, 1903, at Grand Central Palace. F. Machauer acted as chairman.

The organizer reported having received from the Vaudeville Agency, the following list of some of the talent that will appear in the grand vaudeville programme: Grant and Grant, America's leading fashion plates; Halley and Madison, the great grotesque artists; Madge Fox, the flip-flop lady; Detorelli and Gisando, musical clowns; Two Little Pucks, the clever juvenile artists; Mosher, Houghton and Mosher, novelty and comedy cyclists; the American Vitragraph, comedy views.

This list is not complete. A few of the best numbers have yet to be heard from in connection with this the committee has decided to engage a full orchestra to accompany the vaudeville talent.

The organizer also reported that posters announcing the affair were ready, and it was decided to call upon the subdivisions to procure some of these to put up in their localities.

It was decided to call upon the subdivisions to elect two of their members to do committee work on the day of the affair, and to send their names and addresses to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

The committee desires to again make a special appeal to our readers to assist the Ladies' Auxiliary to make the grand bazaar and fair a success, by donating whatever presents they can afford. Send presents to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

As will be seen by this report, the committee are doing their utmost toward making the coming affair a greater success than even the previous affairs have been, and it is now up to our party members and sympathizers to do their share of the work by inducing their friends and relatives to turn out in force on March 2 at Grand Central Palace. Tickets at 25 cents a person for such an elegant vaudeville programme and ball should certainly be sold without difficulty.

THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.**BAZAAR AND FAIR.**

The following presents have been received for the bazaar and fair to be held at Grand Central Palace on Sunday, March 22, 1903, for the benefit of The Daily People:

From A. Klein and A. Weinstock, elegant rosewood frame armchair, upholstered in satin damask; from Mrs. F. Brauckman, five fine Japanese trays, two glove boxes, two teapots and four Japanese boxes; from Miss Katz, silk shirt waist, baby's dress, baby's jacket; Z. A., fine armchair, upholstered in satin damask.

L. Abelson, Organizer.

'Nos. 2-6 New Reade Street, Manhattan.

IMPORTANT FOR BUFFALO.

The readers of The People, their families and friends, are invited to attend the public lectures held every Sunday, at 3 p.m. sharp, at the Labor Lyceum, in Florence Parlor, No. 527 Main street, near Genesee street, Buffalo. Interesting and instructive discussions follow each lecture. Admission is free to all.

The following are the names of the lecturers and their subjects:

March 15.—Comrade Leander A. Armstrong, on "The Paris Commune and Its Lessons." Every Socialist, man or woman, should attend this meeting, held in memory of the Paris Commune.

March 22.—Superintendent of Education Henry P. Emerson, on "The Present Tendencies in Education."

March 29.—Former Health Commissioner Dr. Ernst Wende on "Alcoholism." April 5.—Alderman J. N. Adam on "Our City Government."

SPECIAL FUND.

As per circular September 3, 1902: Previously acknowledged..... \$6,011.44

E. Rosner, City..... 1.00

E. W. Pittsburg, Pa..... 40

J. F. Jennings, Endicott, N.Y..... 2.00

A. E. Norman, Los Angeles, Cal..... 5.00

Sec. Troy, New York..... 4.50

John Martin..... 1.00

Bronx Watervliet, New York..... 1.00

Cole, State Com..... 2.50

C. H. Jackson, Clarksville, W. Va..... 50

L. Haug, Cleveland, O..... 1.00

Sec. Milford, Conn..... 5.00

E. M. White, Pittsburgh, Pa..... 1.00

Sec. Milwaukee, Wis..... 5.00

A. C. Wirtz, Barwon, Cal..... 2.00

Alex. Muklberg, San Pedro, Cal..... 1.50

J. Clegg..... 25

F. Ahlberg, Moline, Ill..... 3.00

Total..... \$0,948.89

SECTION LOWELL'S OFFICERS.

The election of officers for the ensuing term resulted as follows: Organizer, Joseph Youngjohn; recording and corresponding secretary, Thomas M. Reedy; treasurer, John T. Youngjohn; financial secretary, Horace B. Lang; literature and People agent, John Farrel.

Canadian N. E. C.

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It was decided that nine delegates present at a regular meeting of the general committee shall constitute a quorum for the opening of the session and the transaction of business after 8 p.m. Adjournment followed.

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